

# WHAT WE'VE DRESSED COME WE'VE WEAR

BY *Anna Pillsbury*

## Sleeves and Frills in the Season's Blouses

### SATIN HAT TO MATCH SATIN FROCK OF BLUE

Special Correspondence of The Star.

THE separate blouse does not appear in the historical record of women's costume until our own time. The nearest approach to such a thing is found in the peasant dress of most sections of Europe. The beginning of this quite short or long-sleeved garment, which makes an invariable part of their costume, was the chemise, a long, straight garment of hand-woven linen, with a round, gathered neck, and either very short or long, plain sleeves. Over it was worn a full skirt and a short laced bodice of some sort, which, with the coiffe and almost indispensable apron, made up the European peasant costume from the tip of the Scandinavian peninsula to the end of the boot of Italy.

The introduction of the separate blouse into polite society is one of the few real sartorial novelties of our time. Although we might imagine its origin to be the peasant chemise, it is said to have been inspired by that masculine garment, the shirt, and of no less a personage than the great Garibaldi. Certainly the earlier ones were called Garibaldi.

Possibly they were evolved to go with the woman's tailor suit, with which they made an almost simultaneous appearance. At any rate they were mainly affairs at first, starched and stiff, with a shoulder yoke, stick-up collar worn with a severe tie, and attached cuffs fastened by links. They were usually made of colored gingham or a figured material, seldom in white, which was considered too shirlike, and were distinctly a morning wear garment.

Gradually they were feminized and softened: the collars came off and were replaced by ribbon stocks, and heavy things of folded velvet with tabs at the back or under each ear. Soon they were made of frivolous materials, such as silk and lace, but they still remained for some time an "undress" garment.

All of a sudden the use of the separate blouse as a means of smartening a tailor suit for more formal wear was discovered. Then woman-kind went rather mad about the blouse for a time, and such extremes as elaborate décolleté evening waists were quite often seen with velvet or taffeta skirts. Daytime blouses would be made of the brightest available satins to match the gay linings which were then in vogue, or to contrast with them violently, according to individual taste.

The effect was somewhat incongruous, exaggerated, and the break between body and skirt was often most unkind to the figure, so that as soon as women realized this the next step was naturally a one-color scheme of a blouse in harmony with the suit.

This idea was found so convenient and so practical that it had a long lease of life, and has not entirely disappeared even yet. At the same time the washable blouse has developed, too, and gone through its own various phases. It was no longer allowed to be only a masculine, starched affair, but began to be daintily and richly embroidered and embellished with lace inserts and fine tuckings. The exquisite hand work of the sewing women of Paris found a new opportunity. All the trousseau and lavette makers became chemistette makers too, and visitors to the French capital brought back lovely models which were the envy of all beholders.

Copies, more often machine stitched than hand embroidered, were made in this country for those who could neither go abroad for them nor afford the fabulous prices of the importers. Handkerchief linen and batiste were the materials, but soon other thin materials, wash chiffon, voiles, and, finally, Georgette crepe were employed, until today we have the filmy, frilly bit of softness which is the latest stage of evolution from the old Garibaldi.

They have proved their usefulness as a convenience and a stop-gap as such an extent that, although the "precious" rose against the unsightly peak at the waist line, and their abolition is threatened each season, they still retain their place year after year. There will always be an army of professional and sportswomen who could not do without them even if they would. Many of us have been placed in a situation where the immediate buying of a blouse was a necessity. In such an emergency we have a far better choice than formerly. The fit and workmanship of the blouse, the materials, of the ready-to-wear blouses have been enormously improved. Five dollars used to buy a blouse for an inferior model, but now there is a wide variety of thoroughly wearable garments at this figure.

We shall learn this year what the domestic manufacturers can produce



BLUE SATIN FROCK WITH A LACE BODICE. THE HAT IS A LARGE ONE OF BLUE SATIN, TRIMMED WITH A PINK ROSE.

In this line better than ever before. Importation is necessarily somewhat limited by existing conditions, and importers must charge tall prices. There will be no flocking of Americans to the blouse counters of the Galleries.

Lafayette and the Bon Marche to try on blouses at 1.50 or 2.50 at the piled-up tables, and will be no patient saleswomen trying to follow the guidebook French of those whose command of the language goes scarce.

that we cannot. The little French women who patiently run the seams and tucks on blouses had long been paid at all times. Their fate this year, when even this scanty source of supply is cut off, is a dread to contemplate. The finish of the home product is improving, however, and will improve even more rapidly now that we have learned to demand it.

The most noticeable innovation this year is the addition of frills. Of course it is not an innovation really, but a revival. The jabot blouse had its last incarnation about six years ago, or so. We have worn very high collars with bones all round them then. Instruments of torture that they were. Some women used to carry pads of cotton wool in their purses, ready to tuck a bit under tips of supports which were digging holes in their necks. When the no collar collar was extended to blouses we were all thankful. Frills then left us for a while, and the forerunner of the present two-in-one collar, a turnover affair leaving a pointed opening in front, was in vogue. Last year the blouse was the waist coat model of handkerchief linen and pique, with flaring collar points. The blouse that very smart and a good quality was sold at 25 francs in Paris and \$25 in New York. This year fluffiness reigns again. Frills are strictly tailored wear, the ingenuity of the two-in-one collar makes a compromise between fashion and comfort in a plain blouse. Frills, however invading all our garments, even our shoes and gloves, form veritable cascades down the front of our blouses.

After several all-white seasons colored linens appear again this year and colored organdies—a transparency! We have to be as careful how we dress under them as we used in the days of the "peek-a-boo" waist, as vulgar as its name. As soon as the country houses are occupied and the country season is in full swing we shall know whether the colored fabrics have been extensively adopted or not. In town, where the blouse is not worn in the street without a jacket, it is impossible to tell which is preferred. Very good shops, however, show extensive models both in great and domestic, in the pale shades, particularly lavender and pink. The hairline of color in a white ground seems an established fact and dots of color, some rather large, are also shown. The color note on a white foundation is also introduced in the popular revival of smocking.

Exquisite workmanship characterizes many examples. Fine hand hemstitching, insets of thread and fillet lace, pin tucks in groups, French embroidery, lace motifs and drawn work are all employed. In some cases single lines of fine white beads are used as ornamentation. A lovely model of sheerest handkerchief linen was embellished with a pattern of squares done in white thread. Much white chiffon, voile and Georgette crepe is employed for blouses with pleated frills. These need the services of a first-class laundress. In default of expert laundry work we shall have to send them to an expensive cleaner every time they are soiled. The Frenchwoman has the advantage of us, with her blanchisserie de fin on every street, and the cheap cleaning facilities of France. Good shops are still showing what may be called a blouse de luxe for summer wear, proving that there is still a demand for such a thing. A white satin and chiffon one was planned to wear for a country club luncheon with the white serge suit. The high collar and striped down the front was of the satin, buttoned with two rows of small round satin buttons. Two straps or bretelles of satin went over the shoulders to the waist, where they met and blended in a girle which tied behind in sash ends. The body of the blouse was of chiffon. The sleeves reversed the material. They were of satin and had chiffon cuffs and were set in with a cord of the satin.

Other pretty models revive the fashion of running a broad, pale pink satin ribbon under a mass of fine white chiffon. Often the chiffon is lightly pleated. Dark transparent fabrics are placed over printed voiles, giving an effect, which is rather warm-looking and suggests early fall. A navy blue chiffon was placed over white voile with blue polka dots of light blue, printed on it and its collar and cuffs were piped with light blue satin to match the dots.

Although the blouse no longer holds the honored place of yore in women's wardrobes, there are no more, certainly, ones for dignified evening wear, still there are few of us who do not include them in our wardrobe. We have realized that a good servant makes a bad master in this respect, but, in their stead, we have a demand for blouses. No one who indulges in sport can afford to do so. Here washable silk still

holds its own even in summer, although there are models in linen and batiste also. These are new Norfolk line blouses to wear outside the skirt which ought to be very practical for strenuous sport like tennis.

Wise travelers must also patronize the blouse shops. Pilgrims to the exposition will not be able to dispense with them, as for land travel they are a necessity. Space is limited in the compartment of a car. It used to be so on the transatlantic liners, but these days state rooms are more generous in size, and the practically unlimited access to the baggage hold has solved the problem of packing a week's wardrobe into small space at sea. It would be difficult, however, to pack gowns enough for a coast-to-coast trip, especially in the summer, with its problems of dust, heat and changing temperature, in the small compass of hand baggage. Nothing is more annoying on a train than to have one's companion so crowded with bags and bundles that there is barely room for one's self. Any one can store away five blouses and look fresh and dainty and feel respectable all the time. At the end of the journey, a trip to the laundry repairs all the ravages of cinders and alkali dust.

As to the details of the season's blouses, the collars, sleeves, cuffs, etc., which date them more readily than anything else, we may observe that although the decree of high collars went forth in February, a decided relaxation is to be noted. The compromise effects are being varied all the time, and many of the frilled models are frankly low in cut. Many retain the collar only in the back.

Perhaps we are growing more independent and courageous than of old, and are daring to dispute these arbitrary decrees of fashion power. On many models high collars still remain, however. Sometimes they are doubled, straight, but with a wide opening one. Advance models for fall show a revival of the old-fashioned black stock. They are indecibly chic for those who can wear them, and very Gladstonian indeed, made often of fine, slightly starched linen with points sharply standing away on each side, and bound up to the chin with black ribbon.

Sometimes there is a fold of black satin around the neck, with two dog's ear points of linen in front. There are also net arrangements, two little plaited frills standing up and two turning down, with a black ribbon between them. The same thing appears as cuffs on a blouse of the finest white net, with no other trimming. The whole hood of the blouse, and the sleeves, is lightly plaited in accordion folds. Fine-meshed net was largely used three years ago. Its extensive use for summer gowns has made the revival of it quite natural for blouses. There is no more satisfactory material for either.

The sleeves of the season are nearly all long. Unlike collars, they have made no compromise as yet with the temperatures. A few three-quarter lengths are seen on good models, but only as the exception, which proves the rule. Nearly all are set in with a normal armhole. Sometimes they run up on the shoulder in a ragen effect, and sometimes they are cut in one with a shallow yoke. This line gives an opportunity for a little hemstitching or fine cording, which is seen on the French waists. A very soft, close-fitting, black material, show the kimono cut, and in general the armhole is very trim. The bishop sleeve, with its gathered form, set at the shoulder, or gathered from a dropped cap, is a favorite. It is usually finished with a lace or lace-like and plaited ruffle falling over the hand. There is no sign as yet of the abnormal in sleeves, though there is often a slight swelling of the top part when it is set into a deep cuff. A pretty model has little frills, turning backward at intervals up the length of a cuff which reaches to the elbow.

Most of the models fasten down the front in some way, and the surprise front is also seen. A new idea is to trim one side of a surplice with a turned-back, turned-back ruffle. Sometimes there is one ruffled, bordered with a hem of colored linen, and the other side is turned into scallops buttonholed or bound with color. The bolero idea is applied to the blouse, and the neck, cuffs and jacket form upon the material. Another new idea is to turn the back of the blouse and the collar in one unbroken piece. A revival of Irish crocheted lace is also seen. The imported models show it, but flit is the lace of the season for wash fabrics.

### STRIPED SILK AND TULLE



MAUVE AND BLUE STRIPED SATIN BODICE, WITH BLUE TULLE SKIRT OVER MAUVE TULLE.

### Light Refreshing Drinks.

#### Temperance Fruit Punch.

CUT up as many different kinds of fruit as desired and mix well. Make a rich syrup of sugar and water, boiled. Pour over the fruit and flavor to taste with lemon juice. Cool and let stand in the icebox for several hours. As for the fruit flavor to develop and blend, then add plain cold or charged water and serve. For twenty people you will require a solid quart of fruit syrup, a cup of sugar, two quarts of water, and a juice of six lemons. Freshly brewed tea may be added with good effect.

#### Raspberry Punch.

If raspberry syrup or vinegar has not been put up at home, a commercial article can be obtained. Dilute with carbonated or plain water, then add lemon juice and sugar to taste and bits of pineapple, orange, banana, etc. A tablespoonful of concentrated raspberry juice is usually enough for an ordinary tumblerful of punch.

#### Raspberry and Currant Punch.

A pleasant drink is made of raspberries and currants, a pint of the former to a quart of the latter. Bruise the fruit in a preserving kettle with a potato masher and quickly add two quarts of cold water. Put the kettle over a moderate fire, where it will heat gradually. After it begins to boil, remove the kettle from the fire, pour the contents into a jelly bag and let it drain through the bag into a large bowl. When it is clear and cool, sweeten it and serve in little glasses with a little chopped ice.

#### Canton Punch.

Chop one-half a pound of Canton ginger and add one cup of sugar and four of cold water. Let it stand for thirty minutes. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let boil fifteen minutes. Add one cup of lemon juice and one-half cup of orange juice. Cool, strain, and dilute with crushed ice.

#### Crab Apple Wine.

Squeeze the juice from the crab apples the same as for cider. Let stand twenty-four hours. Put in casks and add two and one-half pounds of sugar to each gallon of juice. Let it ferment for four weeks or until all the bubbles cease to rise, saving out enough juice to keep rising up the cask as it ferments. Then bottle.

#### New England Ale.

This old-fashioned drink is prepared by steeping in boiling water a bunch of saffron for ten minutes, then strain and add to taste a cup of ripe blackberries, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and two sliced lemons. Cover closely and have thoroughly chilled, adding at serving time two pint bottles of soda water and a teaspoon of blackberry syrup. Serve from a stone pitcher into small chilled earthenware mugs.

## THE BERRY CANNING SEASON

### SUNDAY MENU

**BREAKFAST.**  
Strawberries Natural.  
Cereal.  
Fresh Mackerel Broiled.  
Creamed Potatoes.  
Corn Bread.  
Coffee.

### DINNER.

Vegetables, Young Onions.  
Roast Chicken, New Potatoes.  
Biscuits.  
Cold Asparagus with Mayonnaise.  
Toasted Macaroni.  
Strawberry Shortcake.  
Coffee.

### SUPPER.

Chicken Salad.  
Saratoga Chips.  
Lettuce Sandwiches.  
Strawberry Shortcake.  
Custard and Strawberries.  
Tea.

EVEN with the government assurance of trade jellies, marmalades, preserves and canned goods are now free from injurious colorings and adulteration there are few of us who do not give the preference to homemade preserves, such as our grandmothers used to make, particularly if we have the home-grown fruits to work with.

As it is most important that canners, rubber rings and covers should be absolutely perfect, examine each jar before commencing the canning and see that there is no possible defect. Use only fresh rubber rings. It is false economy to use old ones that have lost their elasticity. In buying cans get the best. For a small family pint cans are better.

The preserve closet should be cool and dark. If it has a glass door, hang a black curtain in front of it. If the sides are plastered give it a fresh coat of whitewash before stocking up with new fruits. Preserves are clean, dry, and free from insects, and should be kept in a cool, dry place. As each can goes in see that it is air tight and plainly labeled. It is a good plan to wrap strawberries, cherries and red raspberries in paper covers to exclude the light. In this case mark the name of the fruit outside the wrapper and the date of canning. Make orderly rows of the fruit

### Strawberries, No. 1.

Can fresh, sound berries same day picked. Hull (twist berries off hull), place in strainer, pour water over to cleanse. Pack in jar or tin without crushing. Pour hot sirup over berries to top. Place rubber and top, partially tight. Cap and tip tins. Sterilize twelve minutes in hot-water bath, six minutes under five pounds of steam, eight minutes in water. Seal outfit or five minutes in pressure cooker. (Sirup: One and one-half quarts of sugar to one quart of water boiled to medium thick.)

### Strawberries, No. 2.

Same as above except sirup. Sirup: Crush berries in one quart natural juice, add one quart sugar, boil to medium thick sirup. Add as in No. 1.

### Strawberries (Sun Preserves).

Select ripe, firm berries. Pick and preserve same day. Hull and rinse as in No. 1. Place in shallow platter in single layer: 40 per cent sirup (same as No. 1, bottled thicker). Cover with glass dish or pan window glass. Allow to cook in hot sun all or two hours. Pack in glasses, jars or cups, tie paper over tops or cover with paraffin or sealing wax. Keep in cool, dry place.

### Putting Up Strawberries (Weibaden Process).

Be sure the berries are home grown, fresh and firm. The fine pickings from the vine are usually the finest flavored. For a dozen quart cans, measure out twelve quarts of large, fine, dead-ripe berries. Prepare a sirup made from the juice of nearly as many more berries, which should be fresh and ripe, but need not be large. To six pints of juice add six pounds of sugar. Boil three minutes and skim. Fill the sterilized cans with the fresh, whole berries, cover with the sirup and put on the covers loosely without the

### If There Are Moths in the Carpet.

If you fear moths in carpets or rugs, scrub the floor with strong hot salt and water and when sweeping the rugs each week, or the carpet, sprinkle it first with salt. This salt-and-water treatment could hardly be applied to a nicely finished floor, but moths seldom get in rugs laid on a shellacked or waxed hardwood floor. If they do, the rugs can simply be taken into the air and thoroughly cleaned, with salt sprinkled on them before the sweeping or beating, and then they can be held over steaming water. The steam kills the moths.

## SHRIMPS IN APPETIZING GUISES.

### Creamed Shrimps.

MELT two tablespoonfuls of butter, add the same quantity of flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, stirring all the time, three-quarters of a cup of rich milk. Bring to the boiling point and add three-quarters of a cup of chopped strained tomatoes. Add a pinch of soda, two cups of finely cut cheese, two eggs slightly beaten, one pint of shrimps cut in pieces and salt, mustard and cayenne to taste. Serve on pieces of toasted bread or crackers.

### Shrimp Patties.

One cup of shrimps, one cup of canned or fresh peas, four tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of paprika. Melt the butter and add the flour, salt and paprika, stirring constantly, then pour the milk on gradually as soon as the sauce thickens. Add the shrimps, broken in pieces, and the peas, drained from their liquor. Fill into patties which have been heated and serve at once.

### Shrimps in Tomato Cases.

One and one-half cups of shrimps cut in small pieces, six tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two slices of onion, one cup of bread crumbs, one-fourth of a cup of cream, and salt and paprika to taste. Remove the top of the tomato and scoop out the pulp. Melt the butter in the frying pan and fry the onion slices in it, then add the tomato pulp and cook for ten minutes. Stir into the mixture the bread crumbs and cream and when peas is a thick, smooth paste add the shrimps and cook for two or three minutes. Add the seasoning and put the mixture in the tomato cases. They may be served in the raw cases, or, if preferred, the tomatoes may be put on a buttered baking dish and baked in the oven. Serve with toasted bread.

### Shrimps in Ramequins.

One pint of shrimps, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of catsup, one

tablespoonful of cream, one cup of hot soup stock, the yolks of two eggs, and salt, pepper and grated onion to taste. Heat the butter and the flour, stir in the stock, and when it is thick, add the cream, cook until smooth and then stir in the shrimps. Put this mixture into ramequins and bake five minutes or until slightly browned. Serve hot.

### Shrimps in Casserole.

One quart of boiled shrimps, one-half cup of mushrooms, one-half cup of French peas, one-fourth of an onion, one onion, three cloves, one bay leaf, two tablespoonfuls of catsup and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Put the ingredients, except the shrimps, in the casserole, and bake them for an hour, then add the boiled shrimps, which have been cut into dice, and bake until a light brown.

### Shrimps in Curry Sauce.

Make a cup of white sauce, cooking together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour until they bubble, then pour on them a half pint of milk and stir until you have a sauce the thickness of double cream. To this add a teaspoonful of curry powder. Add the shrimps to this. Leave on the fire until well heated through. Season to taste. Serve on toast or crackers, hot.

### Gloves and Hosiery.

WASH kid gloves are among the newest things. We have had wash chamoles and chamolettes, but now there is a regular kid glove of the usual smooth kid finish which is guaranteed to wash on the hand with warm water and soap. It comes in white, gray and tan.

There are also guaranteed silk hosiery in black, white or tan color. Hosiery of two colors is popular. A gray pair may have tops of gray-green silk, a purple pair tops of gold, and a black pair tops of fawn color, and striped and plaid tops with plain lowers. Sheer silk hose are also seen styled in a flower pattern in two or three colors.

Tiny frills of lace and net alternating distinguish some of the summer models.

### The Season's Belts.

A WIDE variety of belts suggests the military effect in solid blue, sand, putty and black and white. Usually metal buckles further carry out the military idea. A suede leather belt, two inches wide, has stitched edges and is ornamented with a double row of ball-shaped gilt military buttons. It is fitted with two pockets, which button with a single brass button. These belts come in various colors.

A new military belt in suspender style is made of solid blue suede, trimmed with gilt military braid and gilt buttons. It fastens with a plain brass buckle.

Another belt is made of khaki-colored suede with stitched trimmings of black patent leather, finished with a brass buckle embossed with a flag.

A belt of light-brown suede is trimmed with narrow stitched straps of black patent leather and finished with brass buttons. It fastens with a circular gilt buckle in military design. A black and white kid belt in a checkerboard or block design comes in various widths, one and one-half and two inches wide being the most popular. They are finished with nickel buckles.

A striking wide kid belt, two and one-half inches wide, is decorated with broad stitched bands of black suede in two widths. Two stitched straps of the wide kid, with covered buckle ends, form the fastening.

The girlies of the 1916 period are extremely quiet and dressy. They are a wide variety of models, combinations and colors and in various widths. They have quaint, old-fashioned forms of decoration, including steel buckles, rhinestone ornaments, fat cabochons, military buttons, cameos, etc. An unusually dressy design is six inches wide and is made of battleship-gray satin in a shirred and boned model. It is finished with shoulder straps in suspender style, these being made of narrow black velvet ribbon, edged with deep black lace three and one-half inches wide. The same lace is used to form a large rosette at the center top of the girle, where it is caught by a jet cabochon. Small jet buttons are used for further ornamentation.

The chaille dresses that are made for little girls are excellent for travel, as they do not muss or soil so easily as cotton frocks.

### Summer Hats.

PANAMA, Bangkok, split braid, Milan, leghorn, felt, silk, gabardine, kid and linen are all used for sport hats. There is a tendency this season to combine materials. Brims of straw hats are faced with silk or linen, which may be of a pastel shade. The upper portion of the crown and edge of the brim may be of silk or crepe and the upper part of the brim and lower portion of the crown of the braid. Almost any combination that is in good taste is in style. Striped silk hats in awning effects are seen in black and white and in striking colors combined with white. The trimmings and under brims of these hats are usually of white. Ribbons are used in various forms on sport hats. Rosettes, bows and bands are used in contrasting colors and in black and white. Kid trimmings are used to a great extent, as well as an owl's head and occasionally a flower. Quills are arranged in odd ways on outing hats.

The summer hat of straw or lace trimmed with flowers is prominent. They are usually of medium size. The flowers either surround the crown of the brim in wreath style. Noyas or single flowers may be used instead. As a rule, all trimmings are arranged in an upstanding position in the front or at the side. The all-white hat of straw or satin, and many times in a combination of the two materials, is much in evidence. The trimmings consist of wings, quills, ribbon and flowers.

### The New Parasols.

THERE are delightful lingerie parasols to accompany summer gowns. One is made out of batiste embroidery founding, and has about the edge a four-inch circular band of silk in candy stripes. A very pretty parasol is of white cotton crepe, with a dainty Dresden flower design. Another is all of point d'esprit frills, and still another is composed of sheer white organdie, scalloped and embroidered at the edge.

The flat Japanese parasol to carry with wash frocks is made of printed crepe, oriental chints or pongee.

Make the bodice of your crepe de chine dress of flowered design and the skirt of the plain, then trim the bottom of the skirt with the flowered material, and you will have a most attractive dress.